SOCIETY

Irrigation Revenue Report of the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind)

For the Year 1925-26

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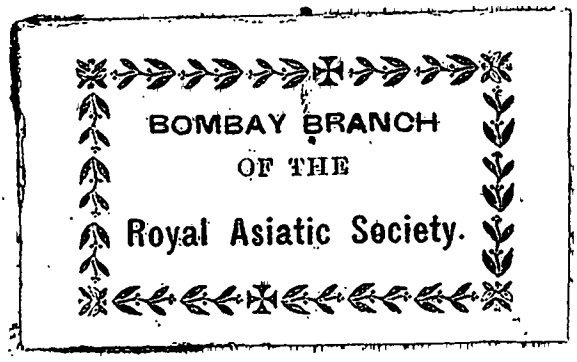

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IRRIGATION REVENUE REPORT, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, EXCLUDING SIND, 1925-26

PART I

COMPRISING IRRIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT

GENERAL REMARKS

Works in operation. The following list includes all the works completed and in operation (42 in number) :—

Collectorate	Number	Names of Works	Area of four months' crops which could be irrigated in normal years with a duty at the head of the canal of 120 acres for the monsoon season and 120 acres for the rabi season per cusec	Whether supply is reliable or dependent on local rain	Storage works completed or proposed	Remarks
		Productive	Acres			
Belgaum ..	1	Gadikeri Tank.	418	Dependent on local rain.	Completed ..	Deccan catchment.
Kanara ..	2	Mavinkop Tank.	617	Do. ..	Do. ..	Forest catchment, reliable.
West Khandesh.	3	Shahada Channel.	2,000	Reliable ..	No storage work.	Hilly catchment. Supply is perennial.
		Unproductive				
Ahmednagar ..	4	Pravara Right Bank Canal.	24,656 for completed canal.	Reliable ..	Storage work at Lake Arthur Hill completed.	Ghat catchment.
		Pravara Left Bank Canal.	6,852	Do.	Do.	Do.
Nasik ..	5	Girna Left Bank Canal.	Information not available.	Reliable ..	Chankapur Tank completed.	Do.
Nasik ..	6	Godavari Left Bank Canal.	21,136	Do. ..	Lake Beale completed.	Do.
Ahmednagar ..		Godavari Right Bank Canal.	35,600 These are projected figures subject to alteration.			

Note.—In this report whenever "the average" is referred to, it is the average for the past three years.

Collectorate	Number	Names of Works	Area of four months' crops which could be irrigated in normal years with a duty at the head of the canal of 120 acres for the monsoon season and 120 acres for the rabi season per cusec	Whether supply is reliable or dependent on local rain	Storage works completed or proposed	Remarks
			Acres			
		Unproductive—contd.				
Poona ..	7	Nira Canal including Shetphal Tank.	100,000	Reliable ..	Lake Whiting completed.	Ghat catchment.
Sholapur ..	8	Mirswad Tank.	17,075	Dependent on local rain.	Completed ..	Deccan catchment.
Ahmedabad ..	9	Hathmati and Khari Gas Canals.	24,000	Do. ..	No storage work. Bokh reservoir and Chandola tank and Wasai reservoir completed.	The catchment of the Hathmati river is hilly, covered partly with forest and that of Khari is undulating ground at its source and then plain ground with cultivated fields. Supply depends upon the flow in the rivers, and the contents of the Bokh reservoir and the Chandola tank and Wasai reservoir.
West Khandesh.	10	Lower Panjhra River Works.	8,173	Panjhra river supply not reliable.	Mukti tank completed.	Ghat catchment for one part and Deccan catchment for the rest.
Nasik ..	11	Kadwa River Works { Palkhed Canal.	7,228	Reliable ..	Waglind tank completed.	Ghat catchment.
		Ojhar Tambat Canal.	550			
		Wadalf Canal.	970	....	No storage proposed.	
Poona ..	12	Mutha Canals including Matoba Tank.	40,000	Reliable ..	Lake Fife completed.	Do.
Sholapur ..	13	Ekruk Tank ..	13,970	Dependent on local rain.	Completed ..	Deccan catchment.
Satara ..	14	Krishna Canal.	6,413	Reliable ..	Proposed ..	Ghat catchment.

Collectorate	Number	Names of Works	Area of four months' crops which could be irrigated in normal years with a duty at the head of the canal of 120 acres for the monsoon season and 120 acres for the rabi season per cusec	Whether supply is reliable or dependent on local rain	Storage works completed or proposed	Remarks
			Acres			
		Unproductive —contd.				
	15	Wangroli Tank.	3,400	Dependent on local rain.	Completed ..	Ordinary catchment on plain ground.
	16	Tranza Nagrama Tanks.	800	Do. ..	Do. ..	The Tranza tank has no independent catchment. The Nagrama tank has a catchment of 1.50 sq. miles. Both are fed by the Matar drainage channel which is not however reliable as it seldom flows.
Kaira ..	17	Savli Tank ..	3,000	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ordinary catchment on undulating ground.
	18	Salat do. ..	2,000	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ordinary catchment on flat ground.
Panch Mahals..	19	Futelao Tank	800	Do. ..	Do. ..	Hilly catchment.
	20	Hartala do.	978	Do. ..	Do. ..	Deccan catchment.
East Khandesh.	21	Mhaswa do.	3,256	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
	22	Jamda Canals.	42,000	Girna River supply not reliable.	Storage tanks on the Girna, the Manad and the Panjara Rivers under contemplation. Water is issued from the Chankapur Tank when available.	Ghat catchment for a small part and for the rest Deccan catchment.
Nasik ..	23	Parsul Tank..	3,400	Dependent on local rain.	Completed ..	Deccan catchment.
Ahmednagar ..	24	Bhatodi Tank.	1,461	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
	25	Kasurdi do.	150	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Poona ..	26	Shirsuphal do.	1,350	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
	27	Bhadalvadi do	1,800	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.

Collectorate	Number	Names of Works	Area of four months' crops which could be irrigated in normal years with a duty at the head of the canal of 120 acres for the monsoon season and 120 acres for the rabi season per cusec	Whether supply is reliable or dependent on local rain	Storage works completed or proposed	Remarks
		Unproductive—concld.	Acres			
Sholapur ..	28	Koregaon Tank.	416	Dependent on local rain.	Completed ..	Hilly catchment.
	29	Ashti do.	3,382	Do. ..	Do. ..	Deccan catchment.
	30	Pathri do.	3,094	Do. ..	Do. ..	Hilly catchment.
Satara ..	31	Rewari Canal .	439	Do. ..	*Nil* ..	Deccan catchment.
	32	Upper Man River Works.	373	Do. ..	Pingli Tank completed.	Do.
	33	Yerla River Irrigation Works.	1,182	Do. ..	Nehr do. ..	Do.
	34	Chikhli Canal .	355	Do. ..	*Nil* ..	Do.
	35	Maini Tank ..	455	Do. ..	Completed ..	Do. Supply from catchment is good.
Bijapur ..	36	Muchkundi Tank.	750	Do. ..	Do. ..	Deccan catchment.
Belgaum ..	37	Gokak Canal, 1st Section.	17,627	Reliable ..	27 feet completed.	Ghat catchment.
Dharwar ..	38	Dambal Tank.	531	Dependent on local rain.	Completed ..	Deccan catchment.
	39	Medleri do. ..	231	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
	40	Madag do. ..	1,418	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ghat and forest catchment.
	41	Asundi do. ..	303	Do. ..	Do. ..	Deccan catchment.
	42	Dharma Canal	For monsoon season 6,580 acres. For rabi *nil*.	Do. ..	No storage works but canal takes off from the river itself.	Forest catchment.

Nos. 43-47.—Maladevi, Budhial, Gokak Canal Survey, Victoria Tank and the Suki River Project are not included in this report as they were not in operation in the year under report. The Nira Right Bank Canal has not yet been completed.

Interest Account.

2. The interest account for the year stands as follows :—

	Amount				Amount		
	Productive Works	Unproductive Works	Total		Productive Works	Unproductive Works	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total interest charges during 1925-26.	5,327	37,09,265	37,14,592	Net Revenue realized during 1925-26.	1,304	12,59,322	12,60,626

Net Loss—Difference between interest and net revenue Rs. 24,53,966.

3. The gross revenue realised from all sources during the year after deducting refunds of revenue (Rs. 8,779) was Rs. 28,25,691, of which Rs. 28,04,824 were direct and Rs. 20,867 indirect receipts. The net revenue actually realised was Rs. 12,60,626. The gross revenue and the net revenue show an increase of Rs. 1,42,687 and Rs. 23,120, respectively, when compared with the figures for 1924-25.

Revenue.

4. The gross area under command was 1,936,159 acres and the area irrigable at present is 626,919 acres.

Area under command and irrigable area.

5. The financial results of the year by main heads were as follows :—

	Area irrigated	Revenue realised			Working expenses	Net revenue
		Direct receipts	Share of land revenue	Total		
	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive ..	2,444	2,438	9,712	12,150	10,846	1,304
Unproductive ..	206,135	28,02,386	11,155	28,13,541	15,54,219	12,59,322
Total ..	208,579*	28,04,824	20,867	28,25,691	15,65,065	12,60,626

* Includes 8,750 acres on which a consolidated water and land assessment is levied.

6. The figures showing areas irrigated, revenue assessed and realised and working expenses as compared with those of the previous ten years are as follows :—

Area irrigated.

Years	Area irrigated	Revenue		Working Expenses
		Assessment	Realization	
	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1915-16	136,375	15,20,165	15,84,169	7,24,608
1916-17	110,169	15,03,154	16,46,539	7,29,348
1917-18	138,628	17,75,865	15,42,847	7,77,313
1918-19	203,040	22,04,781	12,72,404	8,45,275
1919-20	236,325	17,72,480	19,26,047	8,65,642
1920-21	264,699	24,41,998	22,98,132	9,23,280
1921-22	251,392	24,08,118	25,61,905	11,23,639
1922-23	278,202	26,25,308	25,45,285	10,19,409
1923-24	258,054	28,47,586	24,64,925	11,23,776
1924-25	261,625	28,42,975	26,83,004	14,45,498
Average for ten years	213,850	22,04,143	20,52,525	9,57,785
1925-26	280,823	31,05,708	28,25,691	15,65,065

There was an increase of 28,198 acres in the total area irrigated as compared with the previous year. The variation in each Circle is explained below :—

Southern Circle

There was a decrease of 970 acres during the year owing to the fact that the rainfall in 1924-25 being timely there was not much demand for water during the kharif season.

Central Circle

There was an increase of 512 acres. The increase in the area was due to good storage being available to meet the demands.

Deccan Irrigation Circle

There was an increase of 29,022 acres due to extension of rabi irrigation on the Nira Left Bank Canal, development of irrigation on the Pravara Canals system and to a portion of the Nira Right Bank Canal having been brought into operation.

Northern Circle

There was a decrease of 366 acres.

7. The state of the collections was as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Balance of demands unrealised at the commencement of the year		10,89,750
Demands of the year—		
Rabi 1924-25	7,37,787	
Kharif 1925-26	17,80,939	
Miscellaneous receipts	3,55,713	
		28,74,439
Total ..		39,64,189
Deduct—		
Remissions		1,872
Net Total ..		39,62,317
Amount unrealised at the close of the year ..		11,48,714
	Rs.	
Actual receipts of the year ..	28,13,603	
Add—		
Share of land revenue	20,867	
		28,34,470
Deduct—		
Refunds of revenue		8,779
Revenue realised as per paragraphs 3, 5 and 6 ..		28,25,691

The remissions and refunds together amount to Rs. 10,651. The amount unrealised at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 11,48,714 and it is more than that at the close of the last year by Rs. 71,344. The largest amount was outstanding in the Deccan Irrigation Circle. The total is made up as follows :—

	Rs.
Hathmati and Khari Cut Canals ..	5,592
Bhatodi Tank	1,303
Ekruk Tank	12,547
Ashti Tank	3,508
Krishna Canal	48,748
Mhaswad Tank	2,641
Yerla River Irrigation Works..	23,265
Maini Tank	9,327
Gokak Canal, 1st section and Storage Works ..	10,798
Madag Tank	4,815
Kadwa River Works	25,521
Dharma Canal	5,355
Godavari Canals	4,50,909
Pravara Right Bank Canal	82,651
Pravara Left Bank Canal	3,34,569
Mutha Canal including Matoba Tank	82,551
Nira Left Bank Canal and Shetphal Tank ..	37,559
Nira Right Bank Canal	3,213
Other Works	3,842
	11,48,714

A large portion of this amount has already been recovered since the close of the year and steps are being taken to recover the balance.

Working expenses.

8. The working expenses for the year amounted to Rs. 15,65,065 against Rs. 14,45,498 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 1,19,567 distributed as follows :—

——	1924-25	1925-26	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive	6,512	10,846	4,334
Unproductive	14,38,986	15,54,219	1,15,233
Total ..	14,45,498	15,65,065	1,19,567

The increase was mainly in the Deccan Irrigation Circle where the total working expenses amounted to Rs. 13,10,659 against Rs. 12,29,346 in the previous year.

9. The following table contrasts the charges under the prinicipal heads with those of the two previous years :—

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	29,377	68,678	55,886
Repairs	4,70,931	4,55,856	5,33,159
Establishment	4,27,197	6,75,113	7,00,538
Tools and Plant	14,526	20,079	39,382
Total in the Public Works Department.	9,42,031	12,19,726	13,28,965
Collection charges	1,17,033	1,25,886	1,32,135
Indirect charges	64,712	99,886	1,03,965
Total ..	11,23,776	14,45,498	15,65,065

10. The following table gives the details of the working expenses of some of the principal works :—

Details of working expenses.

Name of work	Average incidence of water rate per acre	Cost of management		Working expenses total in the P. W. D. excluding indirect charges	
		Total cost	Per acre	Per mile of main canal	Per acre irrigated
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Pravara Right Bank Canal	9·82	1,283	0 0 4½	2,056	4·80
Pravara Left Bank Canal	14·27				
Girna Left Bank Canal	5·03	616	0 1 0	3,462	8·17
Godavari Canals	13·20	1,414	0 0 6½	2,798	8·41
Nira Canal and Shetphal Tank ..	9·80	6,057	0 1 2	1,980	2·55
Mutha Canals and Matoba Tank ..	10·06	2,115	0 1 4	1,594	5·73
Kadwa River Works	8·72	313	0 1 0	1,109	5·32
Gokak Canal, 1st section	6·47	2,181	0 2 11	367	1·59
Dharma Canal	4·87	378	0 15 4	158	0·77
Krishna Canal	6·53	1,800	0 2 3	423	2·11
Yerla River Irrigation Works ..	3·40	800	0 2 6	402	2·60
Rewari Canal	4·00	20	0 2 11	324	30·75
Upper Man River Works	2·18	50	0 2 1	1,312	85·02
Chikhli Canal	2·70	50	0 2 5	126	2·50
Jamda Canals	5·12	67	0 1 1	296	11·55
Mhaswad Tank	6·52	33	0 0 1	174	1·84
Madag Tank	4·47	..	....	221	4·03
Ekruk Tank	6·12	58	0 0 3	408	5·23
Ashti Tank	5·13	81	0 0 4	309	2·17
Maini Tank	1·32	315	0 2 7	456	2·15
Asundi Tank	7·32	4	0 0 8	252	13·34

Gross assessed revenue.

11. The gross assessed revenue, direct and indirect, as shown in the statement IV-C accompanying the Irrigation Administration Report for 1925-26 was Rs. 31,05,708 against Rs. 28,42,975 of the previous year.

The details of the gross assessment were as follows :—

	Direct Revenue			Indirect revenue	Total
	Water rates	Other receipts	Total		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive ..	3,988	195	4,183	9,712	13,895
Unproductive ..	27,25,140	3,55,518	30,80,658	11,155	30,91,813
Total	27,29,128	3,55,713	30,84,841	20,867	31,05,708

Net assessed revenue.

12. The net assessed revenue of the year after deducting working expenses, including indirect and other charges, was Rs. 15,40,643 as compared with Rs. 13,97,477 in 1924-25.

13. The following table shows the percentage return earned on capital outlay on some of the principal works in operation :—

Name of work	Total capital outlay (direct and indirect)	Gross receipts (direct and indirect)	Working expenses (direct and indirect)	Net revenue	Percentage on capital outlay (column 2)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hathmati and Kharl Cut Canals ..	13,18,729	47,256	41,234	6,022	0·45
Lower Panjhra River Works ..	4,68,621	24,728	3,471	21,257	4·53
Krishna Canal	9,49,845	60,706	28,446	32,260	3·40
Gokak Canal	14,52,913	1,01,041	18,870	82,171	5·66
Kadwa River Works ..	10,35,876	48,437	31,074	17,363	1·67
Godavari Canals	1,03,09,728	4,72,087	3,93,084	79,003	0·77
Mutha Canals including Mateba Tank.	65,50,461	3,77,595	1,65,364	2,12,231	3·24
Nira Canal and Shetphal Tank ..	1,01,86,937	8,02,035	2,79,448	5,22,587	5·13
Ekruk Tank	13,40,386	1,23,422	20,405	1,03,017	7·68
Ashti Tank	8,41,708	21,780	8,920	12,860	1·53
Mhaswad Tank	20,96,016	56,789	14,178	42,611	2·03
Maini Tank	4,96,330	3,318	4,473	— 1,155	....
Chankapur Tank	20,56,431	43,971	72,093	—28,122	....
Sirsuphal Tank	2,24,568	5,803	8,614	— 2,811	....

Water rates.

14. The water rates in force during the year are shown in Statement I-F accompanying the Irrigation Administration Report for 1925-26. In the remarks entered in the statement the resolutions sanctioning the water rates are quoted.

15. The average water rates per acre of land actually irrigated were :—

	Rs.
Productive works	1·63
Unproductive works	9·20

16. The water rate assessments and other receipts compare with those of the previous year as under :—

	1924-25	1925-26
	Rs.	Rs.
Water rates	24,94,792	27,29,128
Other receipts—		
Plantations	11,620	17,346
Water power	14,313	15,371
Miscellaneous	3,00,188	3,22,996
Total ..	3,26,121	3,55,713
Share of land revenue	22,062	20,867
Total ..	3,48,183	3,76,580
Grand Total ..	28,42,975	31,05,708

17. The principal crop acreages irrigated during 1924-25 and 1925-26 were as follows :—

Crop acreage.

	1924-25	1925-26	Difference
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Gardens and orchards	3,865½	4,243	377½
Sugarcane	37,455	36,873	— 582
Wheat	17,972	23,058	5,086
Rice	6,218	4,590	—1,628
Maiz	5,063	5,771	708
Jowar	72,700	99,841	27,141
Bajri	36,148	29,247	—6,901
Gram, etc.	10,959	8,638	—2,321
Groundnut	17,156	15,352	—1,804
Condiments	8,090	8,606	516
Cotton	8,898	5,374	—3,524
Fodder crops	7,325	5,959	—1,366

The total estimated value is shown as Rs. 4,40,15,206, against Rs. 4,40,35,626 in the previous year and Rs. 4,30,33,639 for the year 1923-24. These estimated crop values are only approximate as there is no uniform method of estimating them.

18. In Statement I-E accompanying the Irrigation Administration Report for 1925-26 the duty of water on each work as well as the basis on which the duties were calculated, etc., are shown. The results vary with the nature of the crops irrigated, perennial crops requiring much more water than cereals. To obtain a correct comparative result it is necessary to consider the area of each class of crop grown under the canals concerned. Statement G affords means for such a comparison.

DETAILED REPORTS BY LOCAL OFFICERS

Ahmedabad and Kaira and Panch Mahals Divisions

Works without storage and dependent on local rain

(9) Hathmati and Khari Cut Canals

19. The **area irrigated, net assessment, average water rate** and **working expenses** on these canals compare with the average * as under :—

Year	Kharif		Rabi		Total		Average water rate assessed per acre	Working expenses
	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.		
Average ..	2,761	16,724	1,893	4,586	4,654	21,310	4·29	34,384
1925-26 ..	2,828	6,489	10	10	2,838	6,499	2·29	41,234

20. Besides the himayat deduction of Rs. 320, **remission** of Rs. 1,288 was granted during the year due to failure of crops.

The **gross revenue** realized from all sources amounted to Rs. 47,403 and exceeded the working expenses by Rs. 6,169, showing a return of ½ per cent. on the total capital outlay, exclusive of interest. When, however, the interest charges during the year, *viz.*, Rs. 41,416 are taken into account there is a loss of 2·7 per cent. on the capital cost on the Hathmati and Khari Cut Canals combined.

21. The **realizations** amounting to Rs. 47,403 (against Rs. 70,025 for the previous year) may be considered satisfactory, as the rainfall was quite inadequate for rice crops. The amount of Rs. 4,213 standing unrealized will be collected during 1926-27.

22. The **rainfall** gauged at Himatnagar at the head of the Hathmati Canal was 11·45 inches in the kharif and 1·43 inches in the rabi seasons and at Raipur at the head of the Khari Cut Canal it was 21·03 inches and 0·63 inch respectively during those two seasons.

* In this report whonever the "average" is referred to it is the average of the last three years unless otherwise defined.

Works with storage tanks dependent on local rainfall

23. The **area irrigated, net assessment** and **working expenses,** under the Wangroli, Savli, Saiat, Tranza Nagramma and Futelao tanks compared with their averages as under :—

Name of tank	Year	Kharif		Rabi		Total		Working expenses
		Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.
Wangroli ..	Average ..	368	1,516	128	307	496	1,824	8,399
	1925-26 ..	1,161	5,331	..	..	1,161	5,331	8,842
Savli ..	Average ..	499	1,971	343	740	842	2,712	5,849
	1925-26 ..	376	1,047	..	..	376	1,047	5,427
Saiat ..	Average ..	140	593	166	574	305	1,168	5,350
	1925-26 ..	976	3,459	..	..	976	3,459	4,903
Tranza Nagramma.	Average ..	1	3	1	2	2	5	2,830
	1925-26 ..	4	7	4	7	8	14	1,877
Futelao ..	Average ..	10	26	65	197	75	224	1,660
	1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,274

(15) Wangroli Tank

24. The tank filled partially and water was utilised in irrigating kharif crop mainly rice. No water was available for irrigating hot weather and rabi crops due to inadequate rainfall during the previous year and the year under report.

25. The **miscellaneous revenue** for the tank amounted to Rs. 2,095 against Rs. 2,616 of the previous year.

26. No **remissions** were granted during the year.

27. The **rainfall** gauged at the tank was 24·70 inches.

(17) Savli Tank

28. The tank filled partially. Its storage was utilised in irrigating the kharif crops consisting mainly of rice. There was no water available for hot weather and rabi crops.

29. The **miscellaneous revenue** realized on the tank, amounted to Rs. 1,332 against Rs. 921 of the previous year.

30. **Remission** of Rs. 469-8-0 was granted during the year.

31. The **rainfall** gauged at the tank was 17·50 inches.

(18) Saiat Tank

32. The tank filled partially and the water was utilised in irrigating kharif crops only, mainly rice. There was no water available for hot weather and rabi crops.

33. The **miscellaneous revenue** realized on the tank amounted to Rs. 1,323 against Rs. 764 of the previous year.

34. The year's **rainfall** gauged at the tank was 25·97 inches.

(16) Tranza Nagramma Tanks

35. These tanks remained empty there being no flow in their feed channels. A little lift irrigation was done in the kharif and rabi seasons from a well in the bed of the Tranza tank.

36. The **miscellaneous revenue** realized during the year amounted to Rs. 1,360 against Rs. 1,493 of the previous year.

37. The **rainfall** gauged at Nagramma tank was 26·51 inches and it was about the same at the Tranza tank.

(19) Futelao Tank

38. The tank remained almost empty as the replenishment received therein was only ·07 million cubic feet which was lost in leakage, evaporation, etc. Hence there was no irrigation at all during the year in any season on this tank.

39. The **miscellaneous revenue** realised during the year amounted to Rs. 73 against Rs. 84 of the previous year.

40. The **rainfall** gauged at the site of the tank was 14·50 inches during the year.

POONA IRRIGATION DIVISION (NOW CALLED NIRA LEFT BANK CANAL DIVISION)

Works with Ghat Storage

(7) Nira Left Bank Canal and Shetphal Tank

41. On the 1st April 1925 the level of water in Lake Whiting at Bhatghar was 62·51 feet above the sills of lowest outlets, the corresponding contents being 2,035 million cubic feet. The lowest level recorded was 45 feet on the 2nd June, the contents being 577·90 million cubic feet; the water reached the crest of the old waste weir (75 feet on gauge) on the 1st July and rose to 84·20 feet on the 9th July, submerging the old dam. It reached the new temporary spillways, at 113 feet on the 28th July when the surplus discharge commenced over them. The highest level reached was 115·70 feet on the 30th July, the corresponding contents being 14,351·60 million cubic feet. The draw-off from the storage which had ceased on the 3rd June, owing to the Vir basin having begun to receive sufficient replenishment from the Nira river was resumed on the 12th October when the level in the lake was 113·30 feet, the corresponding contents being 13,586·52 million cubic feet. By the 31st March 1926 the level went down to 79·90 feet on gauge above the sill of under sluices, the corresponding contents being 4690·10 million cubic feet.

42. The average of the readings of the several rain-gauges in the catchment of the lake, 128 square miles in area, was 102·16 inches and

the run-off amounted to 27,312 million cubic feet. The rainfall in the catchment of the lake was below normal. In the canal tract it was poor during the months of July and August, when the monsoon crops are most in need of water. The rabi rains were satisfactory in the canal tract.

43. Water in the Shetphal tank reached its lowest level, *viz.*, 17 feet on the 17th July 1925, when replenishment from the Nira Left Bank Canal commenced and the full supply level of 37 feet was reached on the 18th October, the corresponding contents being 572·53 million cubic feet.

44. The designed discharge of the Nira Left Bank Canal at head is 456 cusecs and at tail 91 cusecs. The canal is now being remodelled to enable a larger discharge to be passed through it. The work is in progress and owing to strengthening and raising of the banks at places a slightly higher discharge is being already passed through the canal to utilise as much of the extra water as possible. The designed discharge of the Shetphal channel is 62 cusecs at head.

45. The subjoined table shows the **results of irrigation, revenue,** etc., during the year compared with the average :—

Area Irrigated		Assessment		Gross assessment	
1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average
Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
82,970	77,015	8,12,400	7,18,200	8,20,193	7,30,006

Working expenses		Realisation		Average rainfall of five stations	
1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Inches	Inches
2,79,451	2,60,000	8,02,035	6,88,754	13·42	17·85

46. The increase in the area irrigated, irrigation revenue and gross assessment and consequently in the realizations is due to increased irrigation, which was possible owing to an increased supply being available from the new Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar and to a larger demand for monsoon water owing to defective rainfall in the months of July and August in the canal tract.

47. **Refunds of revenue** sanctioned during the year amounted to Rs. 1,653 and remissions to Rs. 73.

48. There are at present 18,159 acres under **block agreements** on the Nira Left Bank Canal and 1,241 acres on the Shetphal tank, where blocks were introduced during the year under report. The area of eight months' and rabi leases on the canal was 27,814 acres and that on the Shetphal tank was 2,796 acres.

49. The **cost of the measuring establishment** works out to Rs. 6,057 which gives a rate of about 1 anna 2 pies per acre against 1 anna 4 pies per acre in the previous year. With the completion of the unitisation of the area under irrigation the cost of measurement is expected to be further reduced.

(45) Nira Right Bank Canal

50. This new canal about 108 miles long which starts from the head-works at Vir in the Poona Collectorate, some 17 miles below Bhatgar, will end near Mohod in the Sholapur Collectorate.

51. The works were started in 1912 and though they passed through various vicissitudes consequent on the war they have progressed well in more recent years and it was possible to commence irrigation from the new Right Bank Canal during the year 1924-25. During the year under report the area irrigated was 17,825 acres, yielding irrigation revenue of Rs. 89,017 and gross assessed revenue of Rs. 89,827, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 2,786 acres and Rs. 14,138 respectively.

52. A volume of 16·89 lakhs of cubic feet of masonry was added to the Lloyd dam at Bhatgar during the year bringing the total done up to date to about 211 lakhs cubic feet and leaving a balance of about 4 lakhs cubic feet to be done. The dam will be completed in the official year 1926-27, by which date the first 90 miles of the canal should also be approaching completion. Practically all deep cuttings and high banks down to mile 106½ of the canal have been completed with the exception of those close to certain masonry works in the Malsiras Division. All the masonry works down to mile 97 have been completed, except a few aqueducts, which are nearing completion. The progress on distributaries and branches is satisfactory and in accordance with the programme.

53. A large Venturi meter to measure and record the discharge of the main canal at its head has been nearly completed and standing wave meter flumes are to be constructed at miles 48 and 79 to measure the discharges entering and leaving Phaltan State territory. The distribution system is being designed on up-to-date principles and the latest types of measuring devices are being provided at distributary heads and also at frequent intervals on the channels. Improved types of outlets and falls have been introduced and great care has been taken with regard to the correct discharging capacity and efficiency of all parts of the distribution system. Designs for iron work, such as gates, have been improved and standardised in consultation with the Mechanical Engineer to Government and the Works Manager, Government Central Workshops, Dapuri, and these provide arrangements for the rating and locking of all gates and outlet sluices, etc.

54. The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 4,91,10,860, inclusive of all charges. The estimated cost of works alone is Rs. 3,83,84,335. The

expenditure incurred on the project up to the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,61,40,122 for Works and Rs. 3,36,96,994 inclusive of all charges.

55. The storage provided by the Lloyd dam at Bhatgar will not suffice for the full development of irrigation on the two canals and a complete scheme for the Nira Valley development, which provides for widening and remodelling the Nira Left Bank Canal and for building a new dam at Vir to supplement the supply from Bhatgar has been undertaken. These additional works will cost over 1¼ crore of rupees and will enable the canal to show a greatly improved return on capital outlay. The proposals are contained in the Nira Valley Development Project, sanctioned by the Secretary of State for Rs. 6,28,15,993. Pending the development of the Nira Right Bank Canal, the work of remodelling the existing Nira Left Bank Canal has been put in hand so as to take full advantage of the extra storage at Bhatgar.

(12) Mutha Canals including Matoba Tank

56. On 1st April 1925 the level of water in Lake Fife was 20·54 feet above the sill of canal sluices, the corresponding contents being 1,961·30 million cubic feet. The lowest level, *viz.*, 12·39 feet was reached on the 3rd June, the contents being 1,013·47 million cubic feet; thereafter replenishment commenced, the water reaching the crest of the waste weir, 26 feet above sluice-sills, on the 25th June. The draw-off from the storage commenced on the 3rd October, when water was at its highest level, *viz.*, 33·85 feet the contents being 3,929·12 million cubic feet against the full supply level of 34 feet, the contents being 3,953·51 million cubic feet. On the 31st March 1926, the level was 18·35 feet on the gauge.

57. The average of the readings of the several gauges in the catchment of the lake, 196 square miles in area, was 101·25 inches and the run-off amounted to 36,070 million cubic feet. In the catchment the rainfall was below normal and that in the canal tract was generally deficient, especially in the tail section of the canal. It failed almost entirely in the rabi season. The rainfall in the canal tract amounted to 14·13 inches.

58. The Matoba tank dried up on the 26th April 1925 and remained empty till the 3rd July, from which date it began to be replenished from the Mutha Bight Bank Canal. The replenishment was, however, slow owing to a keen demand for monsoon water on the canal itself due to deficient rainfall, especially in the tail portion. The tank reached its full supply level of 29 feet on the 21st September, the contents being 216·56 million cubic feet after deducting silt deposit. Water was issued for irrigation of monsoon and rabi crops, and the level gradually went down and the tank finally ran dry on the 26th March 1926.

59. The designed discharges of the Mutha Right and Left Bank Canals at head are 412 and 38·5 cusecs, respectively.

60. The following table gives a comparison of the **results of irrigation, revenue,** etc., during the year, with the averages :—

Area irrigated		Assessment		Gross assessment	
1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average
Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24,469	21,758	2,46,201	2,53,638	3,49,884	3,58,382

Working expenses		Realizations		Average rainfall of six stations	
1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Inches	Inches
1,65,364	1,46,539	3,77,595	3,44,715	12·67	18·37

61. An area of 28 acres was indirectly irrigated from the Mutha Left Bank Canal, and the revenue derived therefrom was Rs. 52.

62. The increase in the area irrigated was due to a keen demand for water for monsoon crops on the Mutha Right Bank Canal, especially in its tail portion, due to deficient rainfall during the months of July and August 1925, when the monsoon crops are most in need of water. The small decrease in the irrigation assessment was due to decrease in the perennial area. The decrease was due to unsatisfactory supply available in the lake during the hot-weather of 1925, which made it impossible to allow water freely for overlapping "adsali" cane in addition to new cane. The increase in the gross assessment was mainly due to the enhanced rate charged to the Poona City Municipality for water supplied to that body from the Mutha Right Bank Canal throughout the year under report.

63. **Refunds of revenue** sanctioned during the year amounted to Rs. 41.

64. The area of "**eight months' leases**" under the Mutha canals and that under the Matoba tank was about 289 and 1,148 acres, respectively.

65. The **cost of the measuring establishment** was Rs. 2,115, which gives a rate of about 1 anna 4 pies per acre, the same as in the previous year. Unitisation is being enforced on this canal system and as this progresses the cost of measurement may be expected to be gradually reduced.

67. The quantity of water supplied during the year from the Mutha Right Bank Canal to the Poona Cantonment and the Poona City Municipality was 904,730,875 and 1,797,843,500 gallons, respectively. The corresponding receipts, which are included in the statement given above, being Rs. 28,951 and Rs. 57,531, respectively.

Storage works dependent on local rains

(25) Kasurdi Tank

68. This tank, which had remained empty since 26th October 1924, received its first small replenishment on the 23rd June 1925, just sufficient to issue one watering to a small monsoon area. It received another replenishment on the 19th September and on the 1st October water reached the full-supply level, *viz.*, 17·46 feet, the contents being 7·75 million cubic feet, which was again utilised for flooding a small area for sowing rabi crops. The tank finally dried up on the 14th October 1925.

(26) Shirsuphal Tank

69. This tank, which had remained empty since 3rd February 1925, received its first small replenishment on the 23rd June. The tank dried up on the 16th July. It received another replenishment on the 8th August and the highest level reached was 18·80 feet against the full supply level of 31 feet, the contents being 74·47 million cubic feet against 362·05 million cubic feet for the full supply level. Water was issued for flooding lands for sowing rabi crops and the tank finally dried up on the 7th January 1926.

(27) Bhadalwadi Tank

70. This tank, which had remained empty since 26th November 1924, received a very meagre replenishment on the 23rd June 1925. The tank dried up on the 27th July. It received another replenishment on the 7th August and the highest level reached was 24·78 feet, against the full supply level of 35 feet, the contents being 56·14 million cubic feet and 184·67 million cubic feet, respectively. Water was issued for flooding lands for sowing rabi crops and for irrigation of these crops until the tank dried up on the 9th December. The area of "**eight months' leases**" sanctioned was about 751 acres.

71. The sub-joined table shows the **results of irrigation** revenue, etc., during the year compared with the average :—

Name of tank	Area irrigated		Assessment		Gross assessment	
	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average
	Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kasurdi	54	53	157	74	1,090	865
Shirsuphal	904	1,296	4,198	5,993	4,385	7,409
Bhadalwadi ..	930	1,076	2,473	3,998	2,781	5,672

Name of tank	Working expenses		Realization		Rainfall	
	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Inches	Inches
Kasurdi	1,929	1,124	1,017	854	6·90	8·26
Shirsuphal	8,614	3,521	5,803	5,769	12·36	14·74
Bhadalwadi ..	9,842	3,802	3,085	6,799	13·79	16·59

72. The decrease in the area irrigated, irrigation assessment, gross assessment in respect of Shirsuphal and Bhadalwadi tanks was due to the fact that both these tanks received very small replenishment during the kharif season, only getting just sufficient to issue one watering to a very small area. The apparent decrease in the gross assessment from Bhadalwadi tank is due to the fact that during 1922-23 a considerable revenue was realized on this tank by sale of trees, which contributed to increase the average figure of gross assessment. As regards Kasurdi tank the area irrigated during the year was normal and needs no remark.

MALSIRAS DIVISION

Storage Works with Deccan Catchment

(8) Mhaswad Tank

73. Though the catchment of this tank is 480 square miles the supply is very unsatisfactory owing to the precarious character of the rainfall. At the beginning of the year there was no water in the tank and there was no supply for the kharif season. The first replenishment was received on the 8th August 1925. At the beginning of the rabi season, there was only 15 feet depth of water in the tank. It was not even half full, the R. L. of water being 1930·70 and contents 1257·73 million cubic feet and this made it only possible to issue water to rabi crops to some extent. At the end of the rabi season there was no water in the tank as it had been fully utilized in irrigating rabi crops.

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74. The average of the several rain-gauge readings in the catchment (480 square miles) was 11·77 inches and the run-off amounted to 763 million cubic feet.

75. The designed discharges of canals Nos. I and II at head are 180·70 cusecs and 176·93 cusecs, respectively, with full supply depth of 4 feet, and the designed discharges at tails of the two canals are 180 cusecs and 125·76 cusecs, with 3 feet and 4 feet as designed depths, respectively.

76. The following table shows the **results of irrigation, revenue,** etc., during the year compared with the average :—

Area irrigated		Assessment		Gross assessment	
1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average
Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,285	8,597	40,988	54,666	62,623	64,879

Working expenses		Realization		Rainfall	
1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Inches	Inches
14,178	20,474	56,702	62,140	11·83	13·97

77. The decrease in the area irrigated and in assessment is due to the scanty rainfall and insufficiency of water in the tank. There was no irrigation during the monsoon season and during the rabi season it was not possible to irrigate to the usual extent.

78. The **refunds of revenue** amounted to Rs. 211.

79. The **cost of the measuring establishment** was 1 pie per acre, the same as in the previous year.

PRAVARA CANALS DIVISION

Works with Ghat Storage

(6) Godavari Canals

80. On the 1st April 1925 the level of water in Lake Beale was 50·18 feet above the sill of outlet, the corresponding contents being 3,688 million cubic feet. The lowest level of water was 48·20 feet above the sill of sluices on the 15th June, when replenishment was received and the lake filled to overflowing on the 28th June. The quantity stored for irrigation was 4,713 million cubic feet, corresponding to a depth of 55 feet of water. The draw-off for irrigation commenced on the 22nd

October and the level gradually went down to 41 feet above the gauge by the 31st March 1926, the contents being 2,248 million cubic feet. Twenty acres of rabi crops were irrigated on leakage water directly from the lake.

81. The yield from the catchment of the lake (156 square miles) was 21,311 million cubic feet, the average of the several gauge readings being 77·15 inches.

82. The Godavari Right and Left Bank Canals are designed to discharge 384 cusecs and 228 cusecs, respectively, at head, the full supply levels being 7 and 6 feet, respectively, and at their tails 114·41 cusecs and 35 cusecs, respectively, with full supply depths of 5 and 3 feet, respectively.

83. The following table shows the **results of irrigation, revenue** etc., during the year compared with the average :—

Name of work	Area irrigated		Assessment		Gross assessment	
	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average
	Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lake Beale ..	326	429	1,237	1,572	..	..
Godavari Right Bank Canal.	28,805	30,499	3,47,849	3,50,453	5,59,304	6,12,911
Godavari Left Bank Canal.	11,447	17,970	1,87,548	2,31,601	..	..

Name of work	Working expenses		Realizations		Rainfall	
	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Inches	Inches
Lake Beale ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Godavari Right Bank Canal.	3,93,084	2,94,464	4,72,087	5,43,697	14·44	19·41
Godavari Left Bank Canal.	..	..	..	..	13·83	17·49

84. The decrease in the area irrigated and consequently in the assessment was due to a reduced demand for water for seasonal crops during the kharif season.

85. **Refunds of revenue** sanctioned during the year amounted to Rs. 900 and **remissions** to Rs. 585.

86. The **cost of measuring establishment** amounted to Rs. 1,414, which works out at 6½ pies per acre against 6 pies per acre of the previous year.

(4) Pravara River Works

87. The Lake Arthur Hill Works, which were started in 1911, have already been completed. The catchment area of the reservoir is 47 square miles, and the whole of the catchment is in the Ghats, which

assures a good run-off. The masonry dam, which is designed to impound 270 feet depth of water as a maximum—a greater depth than in the case of any other dam in India is about 1,600 feet long and is constructed across a gorge in the Pravara River Valley. The water let out from the reservoir is caught by a pick-up-weir at Ojhar, at a distance of 53 miles from the lake. The masonry dam has now been completed and with the present level of waste-weir sill (260 feet) it can impound 10,086 million cubic feet of water and the storage can be increased to 12,092 million cubic feet at 270 feet level, by the erection of gates over the waste weir sill when deemed necessary. It is improbable the waste weir gates will be taken in hand for some time and with this exception the scheme is now complete. The construction of both the Pravara Right and Left Bank Canals has been completed with the exception of a few sets of quarters for the canal staff, which are in progress.

88. The designed discharges of the Pravara Right and Left Bank Canals at head are 152·62 cusecs and 530·00 cusecs, respectively, the full supply level at head being 5 and 8 feet, respectively, and the designed discharges at tail are 81·79 cusecs and 39·00 cusecs, respectively, the full supply levels at tail being 3 feet in both cases.

89. The provision of a balancing tank of sufficient capacity at the head of the canals is a matter which is receiving careful attention. It is probable that modification of the weir and the installation of syphon spillways will provide the best solution and experiments are in progress with a full sized syphon and also a small scale model of the pick-up-weir, the results of which will be considered before deciding on the final design.

The possibility of generating hydro-electric power at the Bhandardara Dam or at Randha Falls a little lower down the river, where a natural fall of about 200 feet exists, has been considered in full detail, but no such scheme offers hope of success on account of the impossibility of guaranteeing a continuous supply owing to the primary and paramount commitments as regards irrigation supply and the impracticability of finding any consumers, commercial or otherwise, who would accept electric power without such a guarantee.

90. The completion of the canals has brought about a rapid increase in irrigated areas. A large sugar factory, situated near Belapur Railway Station and owned by the Belapur Company, started operations in 1921 and the Company's area of sugarcane has risen from 550 acres in 1921-22 to 1,445 acres during the year under report. This concern will eventually have about 2,000 acres under sugarcane every year out of about 7,400 acres of gross area which the Company have acquired. As this is a pioneer scheme, the successful manufacture of sugar is of great importance to the large cane-growing interests in the Deccan and to the success of the Deccan canals generally.

91. The total estimated cost of the Pravara River Canal project is Rs. 1,50,83,481, inclusive of all charges. The estimated cost of works

alone is Rs. 114 lakhs. The expenditure incurred on the works up to date is as under :—

	During the year	Total up to date
	Rs.	Rs.
Lake Arthur Hill Storage	43,335	61,31,593
Pravara Canals	55,241	45,19,263
Establishment and Tools and Plant, Suspense Account, etc.	60,733	29,04,528
Less receipts on Capital Account	—158	—28,945
Total ..	1,59,151	1,35,26,439

92. The run-off from the catchment of 47 square miles was 26,846 million cubic feet, the average of rain-gauge readings being 176·69 inches.

93. The lowest level of water in Lake Arthur Hill was 182·70 feet above the sill of outlet, on the 1st April 1925, the corresponding contents being 6,133 million cubic feet. The lowest level was reached on the 4th June, when the first replenishment was received and the lake filled sufficiently to overflow the waste weir on the 23rd September. The water level maintained above the sill was 210 feet, representing a volume of 10,086 million cubic feet. The draw-off for irrigation from the storage commenced on the 19th September and by the 31st March 1926 the level went down to 166 feet on gauge, representing a volume of 4,436 million cubic feet.

94. The **results of irrigation, revenue,** etc., during the year compared with the average are as under :—

Name of work	Area irrigated		Assessment		Gross assessment	
	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average
	Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pravara Right Bank Canal.	18,433	14,048	1,80,933	1,20,590	1,86,756	1,27,120
Pravara Left Bank Canal.	30,829	28,813	4,39,431	2,88,121	4,49,493	2,90,567

Name of work	Working expenses		Realizations		Rainfall	
	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Inches	Inches
Pravara Right Bank Canal.	1,12,743	72,716	1,62,611	1,06,328	13·12	18·09
Pravara Left Bank Canal.	1,69,610*	1,09,099	3,68,705*	2,08,849	14·76	17·63

* Inclusive of figures for Lakh Canal.

95. The increase in the area irrigated and consequently in the assessment on both the Canals is due to a good demand for water for cane and other crops.

96. The Lakh Canal, which up to now has been classed as a work without storage but on a river with ghat catchment, is now amalgamated with the Pravara Left Bank Canal, since the 15th June 1925. The figures of area irrigated, assessment, etc., for the canal have since been included in the figures for the Pravara Left Bank Canal.

97. **Refunds of revenue** sanctioned during the year amounted to Rs. 211. There were no remissions.

98. The **cost of measuring establishment** amounted to Rs. 1,283, which gives a rate of 5 pies per acre against 4½ pies per acre for the previous year. The reason for the high cost is due to the area being scattered in different villages on the Pravara Right Bank Canal and to the high cost of labour in the tract.

NASIK IRRIGATION DIVISION

Works with Ghat Storage

(5) CHANKAPUR TANK—GIRNA LEFT BANK CANAL

99. The Chankapur tank on the Girna river is the storage for the Girna Left Bank Canal. The tank has been in use since 1909-10. On the 1st April 1925, the water-level in the storage was 84 feet above the sill of the lowest outlet, the corresponding contents being 1,109 million cubic feet. The level had fallen to 76·48 feet by the 31st May, when replenishment began to be received. Thereafter the level gradually rose to 91 feet above the sill of outlet on the 6th August, the contents being 1,484 million cubic feet, and draw-off from the storage for irrigation purposes commenced on the 17th October. The tank level on the 31st March 1926 was 40 feet above the sill of outlet, the corresponding contents being 690 million cubic feet. There was a keen demand for canal water in the rabi season. A portion of the supply was also used for feeding the existing bandharas on the Girna river.

100. The run-off from the catchment of 100 square miles was 3,098 million cubic feet, the average of the rain-gauge readings being 40·04 inches.

101. The area irrigated in excess of the **kayam bagayat** during the kharif and rabi seasons under the several bandharas on the Girna river and in its bed was 170 acres and the assessment Rs. 1,851 against 153 acres and Rs. 1,550, respectively, for the previous year.

102. A comparison of the **irrigation revenue,** etc., pertaining to the year under review with the average is as under :—

Area irrigated		Assessment		Gross assessment	
1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average
Acres 7,893	Acres 8,211	Rs. 39,706	Rs. 48,920	Rs. 40,266	Rs. 49,613

Working expenses		Realizations		Rainfall	
1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average
Rs. 72,093	Rs. 36,952	Rs. 43,971	Rs. 48,912	Inches 38·09	Inches 50·59

103. The decrease in area and revenue is due to timely rainfall and consequent reduction of demand for canal water.

104. The **refunds of revenue** amounted to Rs. 37.

105. The **cost of the measuring establishment** amounted to Rs. 616, which gives a rate of 1 anna 9 pies per acre against 1 anna 8 pies per acre for the previous year. The high cost of measurement is partly due to the increased cost of labour and partly to the scattered nature of the irrigation.

(11) Kadwa River Works

106. On the 1st April 1925, the depth of water in the Waghad tank was 32·45 feet, above the sill of outlet, the corresponding contents being 235·56 million cubic feet. The level thereafter went down gradually, until it reached 18·80 feet above the sill of outlet by the 3rd June, the contents being 73·51 million cubic feet. The tank then began to receive regular replenishment and the height of water continuously rose to 47 feet on the 17th July. The maximum depth of flood above the crest of waste weir was 6·90 feet on the 17th July. The automatic waste-weir gates were finally closed on the 20th August, a depth of 46·50 feet of water above the sill of outlet being maintained, which is equivalent to a volume of 556·64 million cubic feet. The regular draw-off for irrigation from the storage commenced on the 9th October with 46·10 feet depth of water in the tank, representing a volume of 544 million cubic feet, and the depth of water fell to 26 feet above the sill of outlet on the 31st March 1926, the contents being 141 million cubic feet.

107. The run-off from the catchment-29 square miles in area—was 1,331 million cubic feet, the average of the rain-gauge readings being 46·04 inches.

108. The sub-joined table shows the **results of irrigation, revenue,** etc., during the year compared with the average :—

	Area irrigated		Assessment		Gross assessment	
	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average
	Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Waghad Tank ..	..	..	..	..	46,426	56,686
Palkhed Canal ..	2,678	3,627	23,195	27,654		
Ojhar Tambat Canal ..	1,152	1,631	11,196	14,018		
Wadali Canal ..	1,177	1,537	8,585	11,300		

	Working expenses		Realizations		Rainfall	
	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Inches	Inches
Waghad Tank .. Palkhed Canal .. Ojhar Tambat Canal .. Wadali Canal ..	31,074	33,915	48,437	52,588	44·26	63·07

109. The decrease in the area irrigated and consequently in the assessment was due to timely rainfall and consequent reduction of demand for canal water.

110. The **cost of the measuring establishment** amounted to Rs. 313, which gives a rate of one anna per acre against 1 anna 4 pies per acre for the previous year. The comparatively high cost of measurements per acre is due partly to the increased cost of labour and partly to the scattered nature of the irrigation.

Storage Works with Deccan Catchment

(23) Parsul Tank

111. This small tank depends solely on local rains for its supply, which is generally sufficient for the monsoon and part of the rabi season. The supply during the year was sufficient for irrigation. Water rose to the full supply level, *i.e.*, a height of 35 feet above the sill of outlet, on the 12th August 1925, the corresponding contents being 119·48 million cubic feet. The regular draw-off for irrigation commenced on the 22nd August and the supply lasted up to the end of the rabi season. The tank was completely dry from the 3rd June to 12th August 1925, when it received its first replenishment and water rose to the full supply level.

112. The following table shows the **results of irrigation, revenue,** etc., during the year compared with the average :—

Area irrigated		Assessment		Gross assessment	
1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average
Acres 1,153	Acres 762	Rs. 4,987	Rs. 3,416	Rs. 5,288	Rs. 3,483

Working expenses		Realizations		Rainfall	
1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average
Rs. 2,342	Rs. 1,647	Rs. 6,199	Rs. 3,902	Inches 10·77	Inches 13·76

113. The increase in the area irrigated and consequently in assessment is due to the supply of water in the tank being timely and ample for the area applied for.

114. There were **neither refunds nor remissions** sanctioned during the year.

115. The **cost of the measuring establishment** was 1 anna 9 pies per acre as against 1 anna 10 pies per acre for the preceding year, the high rate being due to the high cost of labour in the vicinity of Malegaon and also to the scattered nature of the irrigation.

SHOLAPUR DIVISION

Storage Works with Deccan Catchment

116. The **area irrigated, gross assessed revenue** and **working expenses** during the year for the four tanks in the Sholapur Division as compared with the average are given in the following statement:—

Name of Tank	Area irrigated		Gross assessed Revenue		Working expenses.	
	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average
	Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ekruk ..	3,741	2,899	1,21,002	1,37,662	20,405	20,326
2. Koregaon ..	336	345	1,882	2,071	7,891	1,674
3. Asthi ..	3,904	3,560	20,762	29,659	8,920	8,092
4. Pathri ..	1,132	805	12,027	9,112	11,259	6,043

117. The increase in the area irrigated under the Ekruk, Ashti and Pathri tanks was due to good storage being available for meeting the full demands of the lease holders, while the decrease under Koregaon tank was due to reduced storage. The decrease in the assessed revenue from the Ekruk tank was due to the smaller demand for water by the Sholapur Mills owing to wells having been dug by some of the local Mill-owners as a supplementary source for their water supply and that from the Ashti tank was due to no amount having been realised for the contour lands, as they were under water and could not therefore be leased out for cultivation. The increase under the Pathri tank was due to the increase in the rate for the supply of water retailed by the Barsi Municipality to the Barsi Spinning and Weaving Mills.

(13) Ekruk Tank

118. On 1st April 1925 the tank registered 29·77 feet of water above the gauge, the corresponding contents being 1,336·08 million cubic feet. Thereafter the level of water went down gradually till it reached 27·83 feet on 1st June 1925. This level was 5·83 feet higher than the level required to be maintained for the water supply to the Mills and the

Sholapur Municipality. The tank received some replenishment during the last week of June 1925 and the water level rose by about 2 feet. Good replenishments however were received during the months of August, September and October 1925. The water level reached 34·25 feet over the sill on 12th October 1925, the total storage available for expenditure being 1,949·23 million cubic feet. Water was utilised for the eight months' kharif and rabi crops according to the irrigation programme sanctioned for the year 1925-26. It was also used for the obligatory demands of the Mills and the Municipality. The level of water gradually went down till it reached 30·89 feet on the sill on 31st March 1926. The waste weir did not work during the year. The mean rainfall gauged at the five stations in the catchment of 159 square miles from 1st May 1925 to 30th April 1926 was 20·83 inches and the total replenishment received in the tank during the period was 1,240·08 million cubic feet.

(28) Koregaon Tank

119. On 1st April 1925 the water level in the tank was 6·51 feet over the sill of the outlet, the corresponding contents being 22·51 million cubic feet. Thereafter it went down gradually till it reached 2·23 feet on 5th September 1925. The tank received small replenishments during the months of September, October and November 1925. The water reached the maximum height of 7·22 feet on 21st November 1925, the corresponding contents being 25·82 million cubic feet. Water was utilised during the rabi season and the demands of all the lease holders were satisfied. The waste weir did not work during the year.

120. The rainfall gauged at Koregaon from 1st May 1925 to 30th April 1926 was 15·46 inches and the total replenishment received in the tank was 27·78 million cubic feet.

(29) Ashti Tank

121. On 1st April 1925 the water level in the tank was 13 feet over the sill of the outlet. Thereafter it went down gradually till it reached 11·00 feet on 21st June 1925. Replenishment was received during the last week of June 1925 and the level rose by 1 foot. Although the storage was not sufficient to meet the full demands of the 8 months' kharif crops, water was conditionally issued to a limited area. Good replenishments were, however, received during the months of August, September and October 1925 and the water level rose to 20·77 feet on 10th October 1925, the corresponding contents being 1,203·16 million cubic feet. The storage was utilised for the rabi demands of all the lease holders to the full extent. The waste weir did not work during the year.

122. The mean of the rainfall gauged at two stations in the catchment from 1st May 1925 to 30th April 1926 was 24·98 inches and the total replenishment received was 977·66 million cubic feet.

(30) Pathri Tank

123. At the beginning of the year the water level was 26·27 feet over the sill of the outlet. Thereafter it went down gradually till it reached 22·65 feet on 17th August 1925. Replenishments were received during the months of August and September 1925, which raised the water level

by 5 feet and 3 feet, respectively. The maximum level reached was 30·55 feet on 12th October 1925 with a storage of 357·55 million cubic feet. The storage at the beginning of monsoon was not sufficient to meet the demands for the kharif eight months' crops as the level of water was only 2·68 feet higher than that required to be maintained for the water supply of Barsi town and there was therefore no kharif irrigation on this tank. The storage available at the beginning of the rabi season was utilised for the demands of all the lease holders during that season. The waste weir did not work during the year.

124. The mean rainfall gauged at the 2 stations in the catchment area from 1st May 1925 to 30th April 1926 was 23·95 inches and the total replenishment was 214·91 million cubic feet.

AHMEDNAGAR DIVISION

Storage Works with Deccan Catchment

(24) Bhatodi Tank

125. This is a small tank situated on the Mehekari river about 12 miles from Ahmednagar with a present capacity of only 57·47 M. Cft., reduced on account of silting. It depends entirely on local rains for its supply, which generally suffices for the monsoon and a part of the rabi season.

126. The total rainfall during the year was 25·22 inches as against 20·26 inches, the average. The tank received its first replenishment on 22nd June 1925. The highest water level reached during the year was R. L. 93·00 on 10th August and 21st and 22nd September 1925. The tank overflowed on two occasions and dried up on 22nd December 1925.

127. The area irrigated, gross assessment and working expenses as compared with the average are given below :—

Area irrigated		Total gross assessment		Working expenses	
Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26
Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
866	780	10,923	9,196	8,432	4,842

EAST KHANDESH DIVISION

Works without storage but on a river with Ghat catchment

(22) Jamda Canals

128. The source of supply is the Girna river, supplemented from time to time since 1911-1912 by water from the Chankapur tank. On 1st April 1925, the discharge of the Girna river at Wadgaon, above the Jamda bandhara was 29 cusecs, which went down to 6 cusecs on 23rd

May 1925. The first flood came down the river on 2nd June 1925 and it was the highest flood during the year, the depth of water on the crest of the Jamda weir being 4·60 feet.

129. The subjoined statement shows the **area irrigated** as compared with the average and the corresponding **assessment** and **working expenses**:—

Area irrigated		Gross Assessed Revenue		Working expenses, direct and indirect	
1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average
Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,001	1,404	10,470	8,771	12,243	9,408

130. The decrease in the area irrigated was due to a smaller demand for canal water in the kharif season, while the increase in assessment was due to greater demand for canal water in the rabi season for high rated crops.

Storage Works with Deccan Catchment

(20) Hartala Tank

131. On 1st April 1925 there was practically no water in the tank and throughout the whole year the level remained low. The **rainfall** during the year was 17·95 inches against 20·87 inches for the previous year. There was no demand for water as the tank was dry.

(21) Mhaswa Tank

132. On 1st April 1925 the water level stood at R. L. 147·90, the contents being 103·79 million cubic feet. This went down to R. L. 145·86 (contents 78·45 million cubic feet) on 28th May 1925. The first replenishment was received on 29th May 1925. The maximum level was reached on 8th August 1925, when the water level rose to R. L. 147·40, representing 97·21 million cubic feet, the full supply level being R. L. 152·00.

133. The **rainfall** was 11·50 inches against 26·30 inches of the previous year.

134. The **area irrigated** on the Hartala and Mhaswa tanks as compared with the average and the corresponding **assessment** and **working expenses** are given in the following statement :—

Name of Tank	Area irrigated		Gross assessed revenue		Working expenses	
	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average
	Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hartala tank ..	..	32	2,129	844	821	927
Mhaswa tank ..	482	178	2,368	1,715	1,811	1,883

135. The increase in the area irrigated as compared with the average under the Mhaswa tank was due to the great demand for canal water in the rabi season owing to the failure of the late rains.

WEST KHANDESH DIVISION

Works without storage depending on local rain

(3) SHARDA CHANNEL

136. The channel is fed by the Gomai river, which is perennial. There is no rain-gauge installed at the canal head. The rainfall at Shahada during the year 1925 was 22·61 inches.

137. The following table shows the **area irrigated, net assessment** and **working expenses** compared with the average :—

Year	Area irrigated	Assessment	Working expenses
	Acres	Rs.	Rs.
1925-26—Jirayat	531	4,400	10,187
Average	1,036	4,703	4,257

138. The area irrigated and the assessment of the year are considerably below the average due to a smaller demand for water during the rabi season.

Works depending on river supply from Ghat Catchment supplemented by a tank with a Deccan Catchment

(10) LOWER PANJHRA RIVER WORKS

139. The source of supply of these works is the river Panjhra, which is supplemented by the Mukti tank, when the supply in the river falls short of requirements. The year commenced with a storage of 245·95 million cubic feet of water on 1st April 1925, which gradually went down to 203·33 million cubic feet. On 1st June 1925 the water stored rose to 240·97 million cubic feet. The maximum quantity reached was 266·87 million cubic feet on 27th August 1925. The year closed with a storage of 139·99 million cubic feet. The average **rainfall** gauged at Dahyana and Sadgaon in the tank catchment was 13·42 inches.

140. The following table shows the **area irrigated,** the assessment and the working expenses compared with the average :—

Name of work	Area irrigated		Gross assessment		Working expenses	
	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average
	Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lower Panjhra River Works	2,313	2,562	23,887	25,184	3,471	4,992

SATARA DIVISION

141. The **area irrigated, gross assessment** and **working expenses** for the six works mentioned below as compared with the average are as recorded in the following statement :—

Name of work	Area irrigated		Gross assessment		Working expenses	
	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average	1925-26	Average
	Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Krishna Canal ..	12,836	8,259	85,031	68,039	28,446	23,959
2. Rewari Canal ..	108	368	623	2,202	3,516	3,183
3. Upper Man River Works ..	280	638	2,399	2,922	24,333	3,586
4. Yerla River Irrigation Works ..	5,143	5,021	18,997	23,694	14,202	18,674
5. Chikhli Canal ..	328	508	1,248	1,715	867	1,483
6. Maini tank ..	1,960	2,308	11,585	10,567	4,473	5,707

142. The decrease in the area irrigated under the Rewari canal, Upper Man River works, Chikhli canal and Maini tank was due to the insufficient supply of water. The increase under the Krishna canal was due to insufficient and uneven distribution of rainfall during the rabi season which caused a keen demand for canal water, while that under the Yerla river irrigation works was due to the famine conditions obtaining in the tail villages for which one watering was issued for fodder crops.

River supply with Ghat Catchment

(14) Krishna Canal

143. The **rainfall** gauged at Retre Budruk was 15·89 inches against 19·21 inches, the average of the past five years. The river supply was very scanty during the latter part of the monsoon, rabi and hot weather seasons. The rainfall was neither sufficient nor well distributed and hence there was a keen demand for water during the kharif and rabi seasons. With the inadequate supply available in the river, with great exertions and by enforcing strict and equitable rotations, the abnormal demand for water for kharif and rabi crops was satisfied and all the crops were brought to maturity.

Works with Deccan Catchment

(31) Rewari Canal

144. The **rainfall** gauged at Rewari was 23·59 inches against 22·12 inches, the average of the past five years.

145. The supply of water in April 1925 was *nil*. A small replenishment was received in June. The supplies increased in August and October and began to go down from November to the end of March 1926. Water was supplied to the irrigators by rotation and the arrangement worked quite satisfactorily.

(32) Upper Man River Works

146. The **rainfall** gauged at Gondowla was 11·29 inches against 13·58 inches, the average of the past five years.

147. On 1st April 1925 the Pingli tank was dry, but on 22nd June 1925 a small replenishment of 13·92 million cubic feet was received in it. The tank again went dry on 17th July 1926. Later on a replenishment up to R.L. 2356·09 equivalent to 11·23 million cubic feet was received on 22nd September 1925 and from that time water rose up to 9th October 1925, when the level was 2358·99 equivalent to 25·18 million cubic feet, which was the highest level of water in the tank.

(33) Yerla River Irrigation Works

148. The total **rainfall** gauged at Khatgaon was 16·59 inches against 20·09 inches, the average of the past five years.

149. There was no water in the Nehr tank on the 1st April 1925. The first replenishment was received on 23rd June 1925 when the level reached was R.L. 2644·02 equivalent to 15·74 million cubic feet. The second replenishment was received on 19th September 1925, when the height of water was R. L. 2648·32 equivalent to 53·74 million cubic feet. From this time the water level gradually increased till it reached R. L. 2655·22 equivalent to 155·60 million cubic feet on 10th October 1925, which was the highest level reached.

(34) Chikhli Canal

150. The **rainfall** gauged at Chikhli was 6·89 inches against 16·30 inches the average. The supply of water in the river was very scanty in both the kharif and rabi seasons. There were no high floods in the river during the year under report.

(35) Mayni Tank Canal

151. The **rainfall** gauged at Mayni was 10·83 inches against 14·72 inches, the average of the past five years.

152. The year opened with no storage in the tank. The first replenishment was received on 1st September 1925, which increased the water level to R.L. 2237·52 equivalent to 2·435 million cubic feet and from that time the level went on gradually increasing till 9th October 1925, when the tank was full. The highest level reached was 2304·52 equivalent to 75·009 million cubic feet and for some time the water was over-flowing the waste weir. This supply was exhausted on 25th December 1925, but on 3rd January 1926, there was again a small replenishment of 0·731 million cubic feet which lasted for a week only.

BIJAPUR DIVISION

Deccan Catchment

(36) Muchkundi Tank

153. The Muchkundi tank is the only first class irrigation work in the Bijapur Division. It depends solely on local rains. The supply in the tank, is unreliable owing to the smallness of the catchment area and the precarious rainfall. The tank was dry at the beginning of the year. It received small replenishments at intervals, the highest being on 30th September 1926. It went dry on the 1st February 1926 and remained so till the end of the year.

154. The total **area irrigated** and the **assessment** during the year were 62 acres and Rs. 102, respectively. The miscellaneous receipts were Rs. 243 against Rs. 4,921 of the previous year. The decrease is due to the lease for the cultivation of the tank bed for a period of three years being executed during that year. The total assessment of the year under report was Rs. 345, while the working expenses amounted to Rs. 4,419. The operations of the year resulted in a net loss of 4,074.

BELGAUM DIVISION

Deccan Catchment

(1) Gadikeri Tank

154-A. The lands under the tank are assessed at consolidated rates. The **irrigation share of the revenue** was Rs. 2,356. There were no miscellaneous receipts. The **working expenses** amounted to Rs. 391. The result of the year's operations was a net profit of Rs. 1,965, which is equivalent to 11·61 per cent. on the capital cost of Rs. 16,918.

Ghat Catchment

(37) Gokak Canal

155. The **area irrigated** and **assessment** during the year were respectively 11,854 acres and Rs. 76,728 against 12,774 acres and Rs. 61,866 of the previous year and 10,380 acres and Rs. 51,383, the corresponding average. The increase in assessment as compared with the figures of the previous year as well as the average is due to a larger area under rabi being brought under cultivation on account of the temporary raising of the crest by 4 feet.

156. The **miscellaneous receipts** amounted to Rs. 20,379 against Rs. 17,886 of the previous year. The gross assessment was Rs. 97,107 against Rs. 79,752 of the previous year and Rs. 70,661, the average.

157. The **working expenses** during the year amounted to Rs. 18,870 against Rs. 18,040 of the previous year and Rs. 16,599, the average. The operations of the year resulted in a net profit of Rs. 78,237 which gives a return of 5·66 on the capital cost of Rs. 13,81,992.

DHARWAR IRRIGATION DIVISION

Deccan Catchment

(38) Dambal Tank

158. The lands under this tank are assessed partly at consolidated rates and partly at water rates. The **area irrigated** and **assessment** were respectively 554 acres and Rs. 2,397.

159. The **irrigated area assessed** at consolidated rates was 144 acres and the **irrigation share of the land revenue** was Rs. 916, giving an average water rate of Rs. 6·36 per acre.

160. The **total revenue** including miscellaneous receipts (Rs. 647) amounted to Rs. 3,960 against Rs. 3,830 of the previous year and Rs. 2,899, the average.

161. The **working expenses** of the year amounted to Rs. 805 against Rs. 690 of the previous year and Rs. 1,566, the average. The net result of the year's working was a profit of Rs. 3,155, which gives a return of 4·93 on the capital outlay of Rs. 63,980.

(39) Medleri Tank

162. The **area irrigated** and **assessment** during the year were respectively 64 acres and Rs. 681 against 81 acres and Rs. 771 in the previous year and 79 acres and Rs. 729, the average.

163. The total **assessed revenue** including miscellaneous receipts (Rs. 336) was Rs. 1,017. The **working expenses** were Rs. 995 against Rs. 1,035 of the previous year and Rs. 1,174, the average. The result of this year's working was a profit of Rs. 22 against the net loss of Rs. 259 in the previous year.

Ghat Catchment

(40) Madag Tank

164. The **area irrigated** and **assessment** were respectively 493 acres and Rs. 2,204 against 615 acres, and Rs. 2,652 in the previous year and 690 acres and Rs. 3,428, the average. The total **assessed revenue** including the miscellaneous receipts (Rs. 425) amounted to Rs. 2,629 against Rs. 2,872 of the previous year and Rs. 3,781 the average.

165. The **working expenses** amounted to Rs. 1,987 against Rs. 2,357 of the previous year and Rs. 2,382, the average. The net result of the year's operations was a profit of Rs. 642 or 0·39 per cent. on capital outlay of Rs. 1,67,598.

Deccan Catchment

(41) Asundi Tank

166. The lands under this tank are assessed partly at consolidated rates and partly at water rates. The **unconsolidated area irrigated** and

the **water rates assessed** were 92 acres and Rs. 664 respectively against 64 acres and Rs. 414 of the previous year. The area of the land assessed at consolidated rates was 190 acres and the **irrigation share of the land revenue** was Rs. 687 or Rs. 3·62 per acre.

167. The **total assessed revenue** including miscellaneous receipts (Rs. 179) was Rs. 1,530 against Rs. 1,126 of the previous year and Rs. 1,304, the average.

168. The **working expenses** of the year amounted to Rs. 1,227 against Rs. 1,287 of the previous year and Rs. 1,087, the average. The result of the year's operations was a net profit of Rs. 443 or 0·60 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 74,995.

Forest Catchment

(2) Mavinkop Tank

169. The whole of the irrigated area (402 acres) is assessed at consolidated rates. The **irrigation** share of the land revenue was Rs. 1,173.

170. The **working expenses** were Rs. 268 against Rs. 463 of the previous year and Rs. 617, the average. The operations of the year yielded a profit of Rs. 905 or 2·70 per cent. on the capital cost of Rs. 33,504.

Ghat Catchment

(42) Dharma Canal

171. The canal is fed by the river Dharma. Water was admitted into the canal on the 24th June 1925 and the canal ceased to flow on the 26th July 1925. Water was again let into the canal on 31st July and the canal ceased to flow on 26th November 1925.

172. The lands under this canal are assessed partly at consolidated rates and partly at water rates. The **area irrigated at water rates** and **the water rates assessed** during the year were 394 acres and Rs. 1,920 against 311 acres and Rs. 1,675, respectively of the previous year.

173. The **area irrigated at consolidated rates** and **the irrigation share of the land revenue** were 5,227 acres and Rs. 20,765, respectively. The total revenue from all sources after deducting Rs. 23,156 to be credited to the old work amounted to Rs. — 468.

174. The **working expenses** during the year were Rs. 4,303 against Rs. 2,768 in the previous year and Rs. 1,753, the average. The operations of the year resulted in a loss of Rs. 4,771.

175. **Statement showing the rainfall** gauged at the sites of works classed under the head "55" in the Southern Circle during the kharif and rabi seasons of 1925-26 as compared with the corresponding

figures of rainfall of previous year and the average of the last ten years :—

Year		Muchkundi tank	Dambal tank	Medleri tank	Madag tank	Asundi tank	Gokak Canal Dhupdal
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
1925-26	Kharif ..	4·81	12·80	3·84	18·75	13·60	8·84
	Rabi ..	0·39	4·85	7·60	12·25	10·65	5·89
	Total ..	5·20	17·65	16·44	31·00	24·25	14·73
1924-25	Kharif ..	9·89	16·56	15·95	23·33	16·25	13·25
	Rabi ..	0·67	3·97	5·30	5·72	4·57	2·67
	Total ..	10·56	20·53	21·25	29·05	20·82	15·92
Average of the last ten years..		16·38	15·80	16·2	24·25	20·13	19·48

These figures show the result of the rainfall guaged at the site of the works and do not represent the rainfall figures on the whole of the catchments.

PART II

COMPRISING IRRIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT

GENERAL REMARKS

176. The whole area of irrigation and revenue due from works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept in the Deccan and Gujarat as recorded in the register of these works is 270,512 acres and Rs. 915,596, respectively, with the exception of districts for which lists have not yet been prepared. The figures will be modified when new or revised lists are issued.

177. The following table shows the area irrigated in the different districts in the Deccan and Gujarat and the consolidated revenue assessed during the year 1925-26 in respect of irrigation works on which expenditure has been incurred during the year :—

TABLE I

Showing the area irrigated in the different districts in the Deccan and Gujarat and the consolidated revenue and water rates assessed and recovered during the year 1925-26 in respect of Irrigation works classed under "Works for which neither Capital nor revenue accounts are kept" on which expenditure has been incurred during the year.

Collectorate	Number of Works	Area Irrigated	Revenue			Remarks
			Irrigation share	Land share	Total	
		Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmedabad ..	21	357	(a) 1,024	952	1,976	(a) Includes Rs. 604 on account of water rates (direct receipts).
Kaira	28	7,179	(b) 3,824	14,497	18,321	(b) Includes Rs. 1,504 on account of water rates (direct receipts).
Panch Mahals ..	17	1,119	(c) 3,536	190	3,726	(c) Includes Rs. 2,021 on account of water rates (direct receipts).
Surat	44	1,966	4,520	19,925	24,445	
Broach	..	..	..	..	..	
West Khandesh ..	12	1,933	(d) 15,521	2,896	18,417	(d) Includes Rs. 1,082 on account of water rates (direct receipts).
East Khandesh ..	2	436	3,586	1,326	4,912	
Nasik	29	4,349	(e) 34,590	6,913	41,503	(e) Includes Rs. 491 on account of water rates (direct receipts).
Poona	1	268	(f) 1,449	..	1,449	(f) Water rates (direct receipts).
Sholapur ..	1	609	(g) 1,953	..	1,953	(g) Do. do.
Satara	..	..	..	..	..	
Belgaum ..	50	3,726	16,481	4,120	20,601	Works in the charge of the Executive Engineer, Dharwar Irrigation Division.
Dharwar ..	79	11,515	42,994	10,748	53,742	
Kanara	32	2,511	6,537	1,635	8,172	
Bijapur	4	925	2,882	2,432	5,314	
Ratnagiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	320	36,893	(h) 1,38,897	65,034	2,04,531	(h) Direct Receipts .. Rs. 10,004 Indirect Receipts .. 1,28,893 1,38,897

TABLE II

178. Showing actual expenditure and receipts for the year 1925-26 on the irrigation works in the Deccan and Gujarat for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept referred to in Table I.

Collectorate	Expenditure						
	Direct Charges						
	Extensions and Improvements	Maintenance and repairs	Establishment	Tools and Plant	Total	Share of collection charges	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	3,880	11,110	10,834	858	86,675	133	87,447
Kaira	3,542	20,461				382	
Panch Mahals ..	26,638	9,352				257	
Surat	..	30,856	4,457	354	35,667	452	36,119
Broach ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Khandesh ..	939	5,119	1,145	249	7,452	1,498	8,950
East Khandesh ..	..	465	87	19	571	359	930
Ahmednagar ..	2,89,535	4,297	54,873 (d) 72	12,084	3,60,861	..	3,60,861
Nasik	18,882	23,139	21,343	3,572	66,936	3,434	70,370
Poona	2,181 (c)36,215	484 (c) 4,490	1,311 (c) 56,980	227 (c) 3,460	1,05,348	72	1,05,420
Sholapur ..	483	2,022 (a) 224	468 (a) 52	103 (a) 1	3,353	98	3,451
Satara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum ..	(e) 1,030	(e)16,424	(e) 28,525 (b) 33	(e) 1,729 (b) 2	95,117	1,648	1,01,721
Dharwar ..	(e) 8,914	(e)28,769				4,302	
Kanara ..	(e) 477 (b) 74	(e) 9,140				654	
Bijapur ..	432	1,601	901	56	2,990	288	3,278
Ratnagiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,93,222	1,67,953	1,81,081	22,714	7,64,970	13,577	7,78,547

(a) Malsiras Division.
(b) Expenditure incurred by Executive Engineer, Kanara Division.
(c) Special Irrigation Division.
(d) Special Establishment in Pravara Canal Division.
(e) Expenditure incurred by Executive Engineer, Dharwar Irrigation Division.

TABLE II—*contd.*

Collectorate	Actual Receipts						
	Direct Receipts			Indirect Receipts share of consolidated revenue	Grand total Direct and Indirect receipts	Less refunds of revenue	Gross receipts less refunds
	Water rates from irrigation	Miscellaneous	Total Direct receipts				
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	604	453	1,057	420	1,477	..	1,477
Kaira ..	1,504	4,907	6,411	2,320	8,731	..	8,731
Panch Mahals	2,921	2,548	5,469	615	6,084	..	6,084
Surat	..	..	..	4,520	4,520	..	4,520
Broach ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Khandesh ..	1,082	202	1,284	14,439	15,723	..	15,723
East Khandesh ..	..	..	..	3,586	3,586	..	3,586
Ahmednagar ..	..	6,212	6,212	..	6,212	..	6,212
Nasik	491	..	491	34,009	34,500	..	34,500
Poona	1,449	3	1,452	..	1,452	..	1,452
Sholapur ..	1,953	2,907	4,860	..	4,860	..	4,860
Satara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum ..	..	..	..	16,481	16,481	..	16,481
Dharwar ..	..	21	21	42,994	43,015	..	43,015
Kanara ..	..	..	..	6,537	6,537	..	6,537
Bijapur ..	..	..	..	2,882	2,882	..	2,882
Ratnagiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10,004	17,253	27,257	1,28,893	1,56,150	..	1,56,150

DETAILED REPORTS BY DIVISIONAL OFFICERS

WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT

Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals and Surat and Broach Divisions

KHARI SLUICES

179. The rainfall at the source of the Khari river was of low intensity throughout the monsoon. There was only once a small flood on the 14th July 1925. As there was insufficient supply in the Hathmati canal no water could be let down for protecting the Kalambandi area. The consequence was that there was almost a total failure of rice crops and remission of himayat had to be given to the extent of Rs. 22,028.

180. The sluices were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 4,482.

181. The **miscellaneous revenue** amounted to Rs. 761 against Rs. 1,526 of the previous year.

182. The water of the heavy rain in July 1925, which was impounded in the Goblaj tank and Naika reservoir at Chanindra, was issued to the area situated under them. There was extra irrigation of about 40 acres, fetching Rs. 89-6-0 in Dathal, Pinglaj, Kathwada Naika and Malarpura villages under the Khari sluices. The Bherai reservoir was empty throughout the year.

183. The following table compares the **area irrigated** and the **assessment levied** with the average :—

	Average		1925-26	
	Area	Revenue after deducting remissions	Area	Revenue after deducting remissions
	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.
I—Irrigation above Kalambandi villages (of Mahij, Bidaj and Lali).	149	300	407	883
II—Irrigation from tanks fed by the river Khari—				
Goblaj	237	2,232	504	3,582
Galki	4*	6†	437	574
III—Irrigation from the Khari sluices proper (*i.e.*, 10 Kalambandi villages).	6,163	15,082	6,807	16,817
Total ..	6,553	18,220	8,155	21,856

* The revenue is consolidated.

† The tank was empty for the last three years hence the average is low.

184. The assessment under the Khari sluices proper, *i.e.*, of the "Kalambandhi villages" being consolidated, the average rates per acre for land and water respectively were as under :—

	Irrigation share	Land share	Total consolidated
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government land	0 0 6*	3 4 8	3 5 2
Alienated land	0 5 9	1 0 3	1 6 0

*Rate for irrigation share is low owing to the remissions granted due to failure of rice crops for want of water.

Muvalia Tank

185. This tank, which is the largest in the Panch Mahals, had, owing to scanty rainfall, a run off of 49·44 million cubic feet during the year under report. In the preceding year the tank had filled to its F. S. L. and as there was no heavy demand for water then, the contents at the commencement of the monsoon were 105·86 million cubic feet, which added to 49·44 million cubic feet raised the total supply in the tank to 155·30 million cubic feet. This storage was utilized in irrigating Kharif crops, for which the demand for water was high. The area irrigated was 171 acres against 45 acres of the previous year. In the rabi season too the demand for water was great, the area irrigated being 646 acres against 494 acres of the previous year. The tank is of great importance as a protective work in years of scarcity following years of good rainfall. The contents last at least for two subsequent years, if used economically. The total area irrigated during the year was 817 acres and the gross assessment Rs. 2,535 against 843 acres and Rs. 2,702, respectively, the average.

186. The miscellaneous revenue for this tank, inclusive of tank bed cultivation and Rs. 800 realised from water supplied to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Loco Shops at Dohad, amounted to Rs. 1,815 against Rs. 802 in the preceding year. The tank, with its dam, canal and distributaries was maintained in good condition at a cost of Rs. 4,441.

187. Improvements to 2 tanks in the Ahmedabad Division and 10 tanks in the Kaira and Panch Mahals Division and repairs to 10 tanks in the Ahmedabad, 25 tanks in the Kaira and Panch Mahals and 43 tanks in the Surat and Broach Divisions were executed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 29,321 and Rs. 47,214, respectively (for improvements and repairs).

188. Though the small irrigation tanks in Kaira and Panch Mahals Collectorates filled only partially due to deficient and badly distributed rainfall during the year, yet an area amounting to 1,162 acres in the Kaira and 406 acres in the Panch Mahals Collectorates, excluding the

area assessed to himayat, was irrigated out of the supply available and the revenue realized thereby during the year amounted to about Rs. 4,652 in both the Collectorates.

189. The area irrigated and revenue derived from the old irrigation tanks and bunds were as under :—

Name of Division	Area irrigated	Revenue		
		Irrigation share	Land share	Total net consolidated assessment
	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	12,132	16,938	41,310	58,248
Kaira	47	..	114	114
Panch Mahals	170	615	190	805
Surat	1,190	16,249	3,777	20,026
Broach	646	1,138	3,638	4,776
Total ..	14,185	34,940	49,029	83,969

190. The drainage channels in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals and Surat and Broach Divisions were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 7,274, Rs. 3,943 and Rs. 5,358, respectively.

191. The **miscellaneous receipts** realised during the year from the old tanks and drainage channels were Rs. 19,847.

NIRA LEFT BANK CANAL DIVISION

Khamgaon Tank

192. This partially completed famine tank received a very meagre replenishment from rainfall during the monsoon season, nor could it be filled from the Mutha Right Bank Canal, as the demand for monsoon water was keen on that canal. The tank received some replenishment from local rainfall during the month of November and the available supply was issued for irrigating rabi crops measuring 268 acres, which brought in a gross assessment of Rs. 1,389, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 211 acres and Rs. 1,451, respectively.

193. The subjoined table gives the area irrigated and the consolidated assessed revenue, etc., during the year compared with the average :—

Period	Area irrigated	Net consolidated revenue		
		Irrigation share	Land share	Total
	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the year 1925-26	678	4,329	1,284	5,613
Average	677	4,421	1,284	5,705

194. No expenditure was incurred on these works during the year under report.

NASIK IRRIGATION DIVISION

KHIRDI SATHE TANK

195. The management of this small tank was taken over by this department on the 15th July 1917. The replenishment commenced on the 30th June 1925 and the highest level reached was 9·40 feet above the sill of outlet. The tank ran dry on the 27th January 1926. The total area irrigated was 27 acres of rabi crops and the gross revenue was Rs. 682 during the year under report, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 205 acres and Rs. 805, respectively.

196. The water supply to the various bandharas continued to be generally inadequate with the result that agricultural operations suffered and remissions amounting to Rs. 42,979 were granted.

197. The subjoined table compares the year's results as regards area irrigated and consolidated revenue, etc., with the average :—

Period	Area irrigated	Net consolidated revenue (after deducting remissions)		
		Irrigation share	Land share	Total
	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the year 1925-26	24,802	1,62,221	53,308	2,15,529
Average	26,135	1,58,485	49,506	2,07,991

198. The expenditure during the year on these works was Rs. 21,216 exclusive of charges for establishment and tools and plant.

EAST KHANDESH DIVISION

199. The area irrigated and revenue derived from each of the old works are as shown below :—

Name of work	Area irrigated	Revenue			Remarks
		Irrigation share	Land share	Total	
	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Patonda bandhara and channel.	129	782	306	1,088*	
2. Toli channel ..	65	732	175	907	
3. Amalner bandhara and channel.	371	2,854	1,151	4,005	

*Remission of water rate was sanctioned during the year.

200. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 464.

WEST KHANDESH DIVISION

Talwada Tank

201. The **rainfall** gauged in the catchment at Talwada was 13·12 inches as against 16·91 inches for the preceding year. The year commenced with 20·70 million cubic feet of water in the tank, which gradually went down to 10·30 million cubic feet on 29th May 1925. The first replenishment was received on 30th May 1925 and the water rose to 15·75 million cubic feet. The maximum replenishment reached on 1st September 1925 was 23·02 million cubic feet.

202. The year closed with a supply of 0·67 million cubic feet. There was sufficient water in the tank to satisfy the demands for the kharif crop. The area irrigated was 96 acres and 3 gunthas and the assessment derived was Rs. 206. The applications for rabi were restricted to the supply of water in the tank. The area irrigated was 142 acres and 2 gunthas and the assessment derived was Rs. 974. The miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 202. The tank was maintained at a cost of Rs. 335.

203. The **area irrigated** and **revenue** derived from the old works are as shown below:—

Year	Area irrigated	Revenue		
		Irrigation share	Land share	Total
	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1925-26	7,964	60,403	11,390	71,793
Average	8,393	62,257	12,701	74,958

204. The outlay on these works was Rs. 6,058 as against Rs. 6,846, the average.

SATARA DIVISION

Sap bandhara and Borgaon dam

205. The total **area irrigated** was 14 acres and the consolidated **assessment** charged was Rs. 966. The **irrigation share of the revenue** amounted to Rs. 580 and the balance of Rs. 386 represented **land assessment.**

SHOLAPUR DIVISION

Wadshivne Tank

206. On 1st April 1925, the water level in the tank was only 0·13 feet over the sill of the outlet and by 4th April this was reduced to nil. The first replenishment was received on 27th September 1925 and it raised the water level by 4 feet; the second came on 8th October 1925 and gave

a rise of 2 feet and the third on 12th November 1925 giving a further rise of 2 feet. The final water level stood at 8·25 feet and the available storage of 48·10 million cubic feet was utilised for the irrigation of rabi crops. The waste weir did not work during the year.

207. The mean of the **rainfall** gauged at the two stations in the catchment from 1st May 1925 to 30th April 1926 was 16·92 inches and the total replenishment received was 66·27 millions cubic feet.

208. The **area irrigated** was 609 acres against 728 acres, the average, showing a decrease of 16 per cent. The decrease was due to the storage available being insufficient for full irrigation.

209. The **gross revenue** assessed was Rs. 3,509 against Rs. 4,797, the average, showing a decrease of 27 per cent.

210. The **expenditure** incurred during the year on maintenance and repairs was Rs. 1,370 against Rs. 1,272, the average.

BIJAPUR DIVISION

211. There are in all 13 tanks in the Bijapur Division. The lands under these tanks are assessed at consolidated rates. The **total area irrigated** and **the irrigation share of the land revenue** were 1,100 acres and Rs. 3,844, respectively, against 1,083 acres and Rs. 3,844 in the previous year and 867 acres and Rs. 3,801, the average.

RATNAGIRI DIVISION

212. There are only 4 irrigation tanks in the Malwan sub-division. The **area irrigated** by them and the **irrigation share of the land revenue** were 1,273 acres and Rs. 4,142, respectively, against 1,284 acres and Rs. 4,179 of the previous year and 1,260 acres and Rs. 4,154, the average.

DHARWAR IRRIGATION DIVISION

213. There are nearly 4,700 irrigation tanks in the Dharwar Irrigation Division, which comprises Dharwar District and parts of Belgaum and Kanara districts. Most of these tanks have no proper arrangement for waste weir and outlet. One hundred and ten of these tanks were repaired, during the year at a total cost of Rs. 54,544.

214. During the year, the **area irrigated** and the **irrigation share of the land revenue** were 92,708 acres and Rs. 3,06,910, respectively, as compared with 99,371 acres and Rs. 2,90,382 of the previous year. The **remissions** granted by the Revenue Department during the year amounted to Rs. 4,530.

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind for 1925-1926: Review of —.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Resolution No. P./19

Bombay Castle, 16th August 1927

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, No. R.-5, dated 2nd October 1926.

Submits the Irrigation Revenue Report for his Circle for 1925-1926 together with two statistical statements and makes remarks.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle, No. 5214, dated 4th October 1926.

Submits the Irrigation Revenue Report for his Circle for 1925-1926 and states that the general remarks will follow.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, No. R. 5/41, dated 20th October 1926.

Submits the Irrigation Revenue Report for his Circle for 1925-1926 and intimates that the general remarks will follow.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, No. R. 5/S.C., dated 1st November 1926.

Submits the Irrigation Revenue Report for his Circle for 1925-1926.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle, No. 6249, dated 23rd November 1926.

Submits the general remarks in connection with the Irrigation Revenue Report for his Circle for 1925-1926 and makes remarks.

Letter from the Accountant General, Bombay, No. Bk. 23-1/2225, dated 9th February 1927.

Forwards two statistical tables in connection with Part II of the Irrigation Revenue Report, Deccan and Gujarat, for 1925-1926, and reports the figures of total area under irrigation and total revenue due from works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, No. R. 5/695, dated 17th February 1927.

Submits the general remarks.

RESOLUTION.—The Irrigation works dealt with in this report fall into two categries, viz.:—

(*i*) Tanks and canals for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.

(*ii*) Small tanks, bandharas and drainage channels for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.

The works included under (*i*) above are described in detail in Part I of the report. The works mentioned under (*ii*) are small and numerous and a brief general account of them is given in Part II.

2. The total capital outlay on tanks and canals for which capital and revenue accounts are kept up to the end of the year under review was Rs. 9,50,08,374. The Nira Right Bank Canal, the most important irrigation work under construction in the Deccan, is nearing completion. A sum of nearly Rs. 25½ lakhs was spent on the project during the year. The Pravara River Works Project has now been completed. Detailed information regarding these two works is given in paragraphs 50-55 and 87-98 of the Report.

3. Excluding an area of 8,756 acres on which consolidated water and land assessment is levied, the area irrigated was 289,823 as against 261,625 of the previous year showing an increase of 28,198 acres. The increase occurred mainly in the Deccan Irrigation Circle and was due to the extension of sugarcane cultivation on the Godavari Canals and the development of irrigation on the Pravara and Nira Right Bank Canals systems.

4. The gross assessed revenue amounted to Rs. 31,05,708 as against Rs. 28,42,975 of the previous year and Rs. 22,04,143 the average of the previous 10 years.

5. The unrealised balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 11,48,714. A large portion of this amount has since been recovered and steps have been taken to recover the balance.

6. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 15,65,065 showing an increase of Rs. 1,19,567 over the figure for the previous year (Rs. 14,45,498). The excess is mainly due to the increased cost of establishment and tools and plant in the Deccan Irrigation Circle.

7. The resulting net revenue for the year was :—

	Rs.
(1) On the basis of assessment	15,40,643
(2) On the basis of realization	12,60,626

as compared with Rs. 13,97,477 and Rs. 12,37,506 respectively during the previous year.

8. The statement embodied in paragraph 13 of the report exhibits the financial results, based on actual figures, of the more important irrigation works in operation in the Presidency proper. The Ekruk tank shows a return of more than 7 per cent. on the capital outlay. The Nira Canal including the Shetphal tank, the Mutha and Godavari Canals yielded a return of 5·13, 3·24 and 0·77 per cent. respectively during the year.

gitized with financial assistance from th
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 July, 2017

9. The total area irrigated by works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept was 1,55,721 acres and the revenue obtained was Rs. 6,31,826. During the year a sum of Rs. 7,78,547 was spent on the improvement and repair of 320 small tanks and bandharas out of an approximate total on the list of over 11,000.

10. Copies of the report and of the review should be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India.

By order of the Governor in Council,

T. A. ANDREW,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Department, Secretariat.
The Finance Department, Secretariat.
The Commissioner in Sind.
The Commissioner, Northern Division.
The Commissioner, Central Division.
The Commissioner, Southern Division.
The Director of Agriculture.
The Director of Information.
The Commissioner of Revenue Accounts.
The Chief Engineer in Sind.
The Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction.
All Superintending Engineers of Circles.
The Accountant General, Bombay.
The Executive Engineers in charge of irrigation works in the Deccan and Gujarat.
*The Government of India.
*The Secretary to the High Commissioner for India.

*By letter.

Class A.

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